

Weekly Corvallis Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1885.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY

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The Illinois senate has passed a pleuro-pneumonia bill, giving \$10,000 toward suppressing contagious diseases.

The appointment of General Rosecrans as collector of the port for San Francisco is urged by business men of that city, representing an aggregate capital of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

The men who are removed from office under Cleveland's administration are mostly Union soldiers, indicating the class of men appointed under Republican rule; the men appointed by Mr. Cleveland are mostly men who fought or voted against the Union cause, which indicates something else.

Carl Schurz has been writing to "a prominent Milwaukee mugwump," according to the *Sentinel*, of that city, and declares that he has no confidence in any extension of civil-service reform principles to include any offices not embraced in the civil service rules. He says that no persons who have not entered the service by competitive examination will be retained under Cleveland.

There has been a heavy fall in the grain freight from Canada to Great Britain. The price was three shillings per quarter, but it is now only nine pence. The cause alleged is that railways are carrying wheat from Chicago to Boston and New York for merely nominal rates, and the Erie canal route, being without tolls, can maintain its supremacy over the St. Lawrence.

Prolonged drouth in California has markedly injured the prospects for growing crops in that state. Edwin F. Smith, secretary of the state agricultural society of California has computed the yield of that state for the associated press at 25,000,000 bushels, while Oregon and Washington territory, under improved conditions, will turn out 14,200,000 bushels an aggregate of 39,200,000 bushels, or a shortage of 26,500,000 bushels for the Pacific Coast regions.

The President is making inquiries regarding Asa Ellis, who was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the first California district, a few days ago, which may result in that gentleman's commission being withheld. Since his appointment was announced the President has received such information regarding the lack of ability or proper qualifications of the new appointee for the place as has led him to believe that he may have been imposed upon by Ellis' friends, and the inquiry he is making are to satisfy himself as to the fact.

As for grain crops, the Sacramento Bee has this to say: "It is too soon to form any just estimate of the grain crops, but, judging from all reports, we infer that little more than half the average crop can be hoped for. Many estimates are lower, but it is the general tendency to put the yield too low in bad years. There is a great deal of grain on summer-fallowed lands that is likely to turn out well. In several of the southern counties, which have been unusually favored this season in the matter of rainfall, the crops are in fine condition. And in some of the northern counties, too, there is much grain that is looking well. The fruit crop, with some local exceptions, continues most promising, and is expected to be the largest in the history of the state. So that horticulture this year will make up for the short-comings of agriculture. Short grain crops, and low prices are, after all, not unmitigated calamities for California. They are the causes which have developed the far more profitable industry of fruit-growing, which is indefinitely better for the general and permanent welfare of the state.

The publishers of Grant's book say they have already received advanced orders for 150,000 copies.

Growing crops and vegetation of all kinds never looked better than now. It is the general expression that "we will have the best crop ever grown in Oregon, and the surplus of grass means that fat pork, mutton, beef and veal will fill the markets to overflowing. In short, it means that everything, including money, will be plenty this fall. Besides, the poor crops that are promised elsewhere will give farmers a show to sell their products at such prices that it will leave them a large surplus of profit. And for all these blessings we will have to thank the late rains, the warm weather and the glorious climate of Oregon." It is not in the line of human nature for our farmers and business men to feel bad over the gloomy crop prospects from abroad. They accept the situation with the utmost complacency.

Postmaster General Vilas has requested the resignation of J. L. Mead, who was recently appointed postmaster at Hazelhurst, Mississippi. The explanation of the action of the postmaster general is that since the appointment of Mr. Mead it has come to the knowledge of the department that he presided over a meeting which was held at Hazelhurst, just after the November elections in 1883 and subsequent to the killing of Matthews, republican postmaster, by a man named Wheeler, on election day, in which the persons participating took sides, by resolution, with Wheeler, and served a notice on the friends of Matthews that they intended to stand by Wheeler, in case they sought revenge for the killing of Matthews. It is understood that this is in conformity with the determination of the administration not to allow itself to become involved in any political quarrels which have occurred in the south.

The announcement recently that the director of the mint at Washington had ordered a heavy reduction in the force employed in the United States branch mint at San Francisco is indication of the policy by which the present administration intends to evade the provisions of the civil service laws. The law requires the coinage of a fixed amount of silver every month, and it may be distributed among the various mints in the United States at the option of the secretary of the treasury. By ordering the suspension of silver coinage in any particular mint, the force employed in that department would thus be thrown out of employment, and then he can at any future time order it resumed, which will necessitate the employment of a new force. It is evident that this is the policy of the new administration, and that it is likely to be followed up till all the mints are filled with new employees.

"OFFENSIVE PARTISANS"

The public has become familiarized with the term "offensive partisans," but its meaning is not fully understood. It is a coinage of the present democratic administration, and, like the democratic party, is susceptible of different interpretations and promiscuous applications, without the applications edifying us, says an exchange. At the first glance, or on first thought, the proper meaning of the term would be generally understood to refer to that class of men who are virulent in their partisanship, unscrupulous in furthering the prospects of their party, and active in working to compass the defeat of their opponents by any sort of means, honest or dishonest, decent or indecent. In fact, the common definition of an offensive partisan is the sort of men who manipulate the primaries, control the caucuses, stand in with the boys, and do not scruple to handle the ballot-box with a freedom wholly unwaranted in law. Joe Mackin, the democratic boss of Chicago, lately convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for stuffing in illegal votes or altering the returns, or the members of the national democratic committee, who perpetrated the Morey letter forgery, are examples of "offensive partisans." But after coining the term and leaving it without an authentic definition, as it were, the administration is applying it in a way to confuse. Postmaster Palmer of Chicago, for instance, and Nimmo of the national bureau of statistics, and others of a like character, have been removed from office on the score of being "offensive partisans," not for inefficiency, because they have been faithful, attentive, industrious, honest, painstaking and valuable officers in their respective offices. The suspicion, in view of the

fact of these removals, therefore, is that the term "offensive partisan" has been invented for the purpose of getting all republicans out of office to whom the tenure of office act applies. This must be it, for in the case of Palmer and others like him, who the president has removed, their partisan conduct has not been conspicuous or offensive, beyond being republicans and voting the republican ticket, or in interesting themselves as good citizens to obtain good government which they believed would be attained by republican success—and it has not yet come to that state that when a citizen is inducted into office he is disqualified from exercising the first rights of American citizenship, having his own mind and expressing it about things, religion, politics or anything else. The president has declared it to be his policy to allow officials not "offensive partisans" to serve out their terms, and as we have said, this declaration ought to be accompanied by a definition, telling what constitutes an "offensive partisan," for the removal of efficient officials under such designation thus far arouses the very strong suspicion that republican and "offensive partisan" are synonymous with the present administration. If that suspicion be correct, Cleveland had better give himself up to some sound reflection or thought which will in the end be advantageous to him and his administration. The removals Cleveland has made and will make on the score of offensive partisanship will come up for the consideration of the republican senate.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

When coal-gas escapes from pipes in a house its presence in the air is quickly detected by its peculiar odor, but when the leak is underground and the gas filters into basements and cellars through the soil an odor may be lost. The air of closed houses may thus become dangerously charged with this product while the fact remains unsuspected by the inmates of the dwellings. Such cases have occurred, and Prof. Pettenkofer, in a recent popular lecture at Berlin, expressed the belief that they may be much more frequent than is generally supposed. Coal-gas owes its poisonous property to carbonic oxide, which forms ten per cent. of its composition. Grube has shown that air containing five parts of carbonic oxide in 10,000 may be breathed for days without injury to health, while a proportion of seven or eight parts in 10,000 causes appreciable discomfort; a proportion of twenty parts in 10,000 produces difficulty of going, and twice the proportion leads to stupefaction, followed by extreme and fatal effects as the carbonic oxide increases. On the occurrence of symptoms of gas-poisoning, such as headache, Prof. Pettenkofer recommends the opening of windows, and if the symptoms reappear on closing the windows he thinks that an escape of gas near the house may well be suspected.

A paper by Gerlandt states that the exact date of the discovery of the air pump cannot be given, as all that can be established with certainty in regard to the time is that it was prior to the middle of August, 1652.

Mons. Saugier reports favorably of the experiments during the last three years with sulphuret of carbon and sulphocarbonate of potassium as destroyers of grape phylloxera.

Observations taken at Colon by the engineers engaged on the Panama Inter-oceanic Canal indicate that the great earthquake wave caused by the Java eruption made its way in about thirty hours from Java round the Cape of Good Hope to the east coast of Central America.

Dr. Such, of Buenos Ayres, furnishes assurance that the world is not in danger of having a quinine-famine. The plantations established experimentally in Java and the Islands of Reunion have been very successful in producing this drug; while in Bolivia the trees have been cultivated by the million for ten years. At three places in the last named country, taken in order, the number of trees growing is given, severally, at 70,000, 200,000 and 3,500,000.

A professor of the Faculty of Sciences of Marseilles is reported to have examined a section of French railway with the result of finding that all the rails which had been in use for a considerable time had become converted into magnets capable of strongly attracting pieces of iron. After being taken up the rails gradually lost their magnetism.

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Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Domestic Keywest and Havana Cigars.

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Also just received a fine lot of

POCKET CUTLERY.

No Chinese labor employed.

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—AND—

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(First door south of Fisher's block.)

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The Billiard Parlor, is fitted up in first class style, and supplied with a No. 1 Table always in good order. Lovers of the game will ever find a quiet and orderly place to spend an hour in these parlors with the assurance of being uninterrupted by rowdiness.

The Shaving Saloon.—Old and new Customers will find good accommodations, sharp razors, clean towels and an obliging proprietor ever ready to attend to your wants. 22-11-11

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Clothing and Tailoring Emporium.

You can find the latest styles of ready made clothing, also the finest

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Ever brought to Corvallis.

READY MADE CLOTHING PREPRESSED TO ORDER.

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Shirts, Neckties, &c., &c.

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JOHN KELSAY, E. HOLGATE, NOTARY PUBLIC.

KELSAY & HOLGATE

Attorneys-at-Law.

Prompt attention given to business entrusted to us, care in all the Courts of the State. Debts collected with or without action anywhere in the U. S. Will collect claims against the Government at Washington. E. Holgate, a notary public, will give strict attention to conveying, negotiating loans, buying, selling and leasing real estate, and a general agency business local agents for the Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Oregon, a reliable home company backed by the heaviest capitalists of the State. Office in Burnett's new brick, first door at head of stairs. 19-17-11 KELSAY & HOLGATE.

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New Jewelry Store.

C. W. Smith,

A practical Jeweler and Watch-maker has located in Waggoner & Buford's real estate office, Corvallis. Special attention given to repairing fine chronometer watches. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices to suit the times. A fine stock of watches, clocks and jewelry constantly on hand. 21-511f

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ON THE O. P. R. R.

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Real Estate Agents, will buy, sell, or lease farms or farm property on commission.

Having made arrangements for co-operation with agents in Portland, and being acquainted with real property in Benton county, we feel assured of giving entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. G. A. WAGGONER, T. J. BUFORD, 20-6yl



SPECIAL BARGAINS for JUNE.

200 Yds. New Brocade Dress Goods - 1 1/2 cts.
 600 Yds. Satines at 15 cts., worth 25 cts.
 450 Yds. Gingham 14 yds. for \$1.00.
 355 Yds. Dress Lawns 12 yds. for \$1.00.
 300 Yds. Tulle at 10 cts., cheap at 25 cts.
 200 Yds. Twill Towing 20 yds. for \$1.00.
 200 Yds. Wide Embroidery at 25 cts.
 75 Yds. Summer Silks at 50 cts.
 150 Yds. black dress silk at 95 cts., worth \$1.25.
 1 Yds. Black Spanish Lace, wide, at 25 cts., worth 50 cts.
 120 Pair children's hose at 15 cts., worth 25 cts.
 21 Ladies' black Jersey waists at 90 cts., worth \$1.25.
 35 New corsets at 50 cts., worth 75 cts.

Ladies ask to see our new French Kid Shoes at \$4.00; and our all wool, black and colored French Cashmere at 60 cts. We will also offer during this month special inducements in Parasols, Summer wraps, Infants' robes and dresses, Mohair and Linen Dusters, Muslin underwear and fancy goods.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—We will close our store at 8 o'clock every evening, Saturdays excepted.

ONE NOLAN'S CASH PRICE STORE. Corvallis, Oregon.

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 AND
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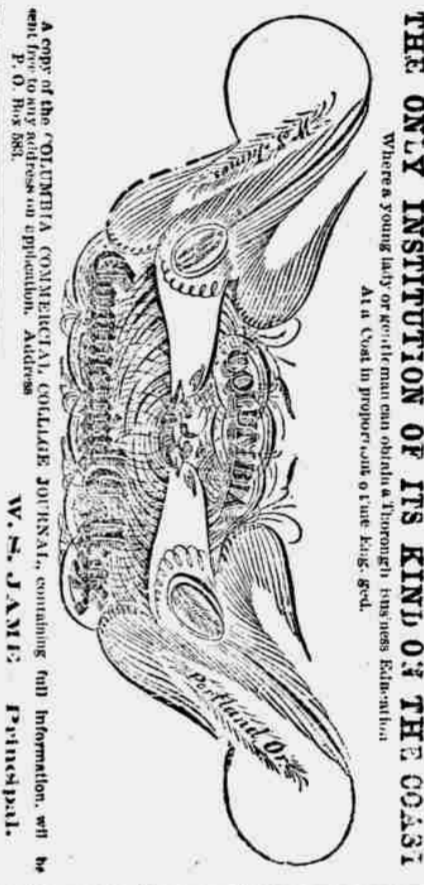
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